

SECTION III

THE HOMELESS AND THOSE THREATENED WITH HOMELESSNESS

The City's public and private homeless service providers offer a comprehensive array of services and facilities through a continuum of care system to address the needs of persons in the City who are homeless or threatened with homelessness. The goal is to promote successful placement in permanent, affordable housing without recurring episodes of homelessness. Components in the continuum of care include prevention and intervention services to help persons avoid homelessness; outreach, assessment and supportive services to address the individual needs of persons who become homeless; emergency shelter and transitional housing; supportive housing for homeless persons with special needs; and housing and services to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living.

In order that agencies and organizations in Alexandria will be eligible for federal homeless services funding, the City's Homeless Services Coordinating Committee (HSCC), which is comprised of public and private service providers and other interested parties, prepares and submits to HUD an annual Continuum of Care plan identifying priority homeless services needs for the City, as well as strategies for addressing those needs. As recommended by HUD, the City has also developed a Ten-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness. Homeless services goals and objectives developed for the Consolidated Plan take into account priorities established in both the Continuum of Care document and the Ten-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness.

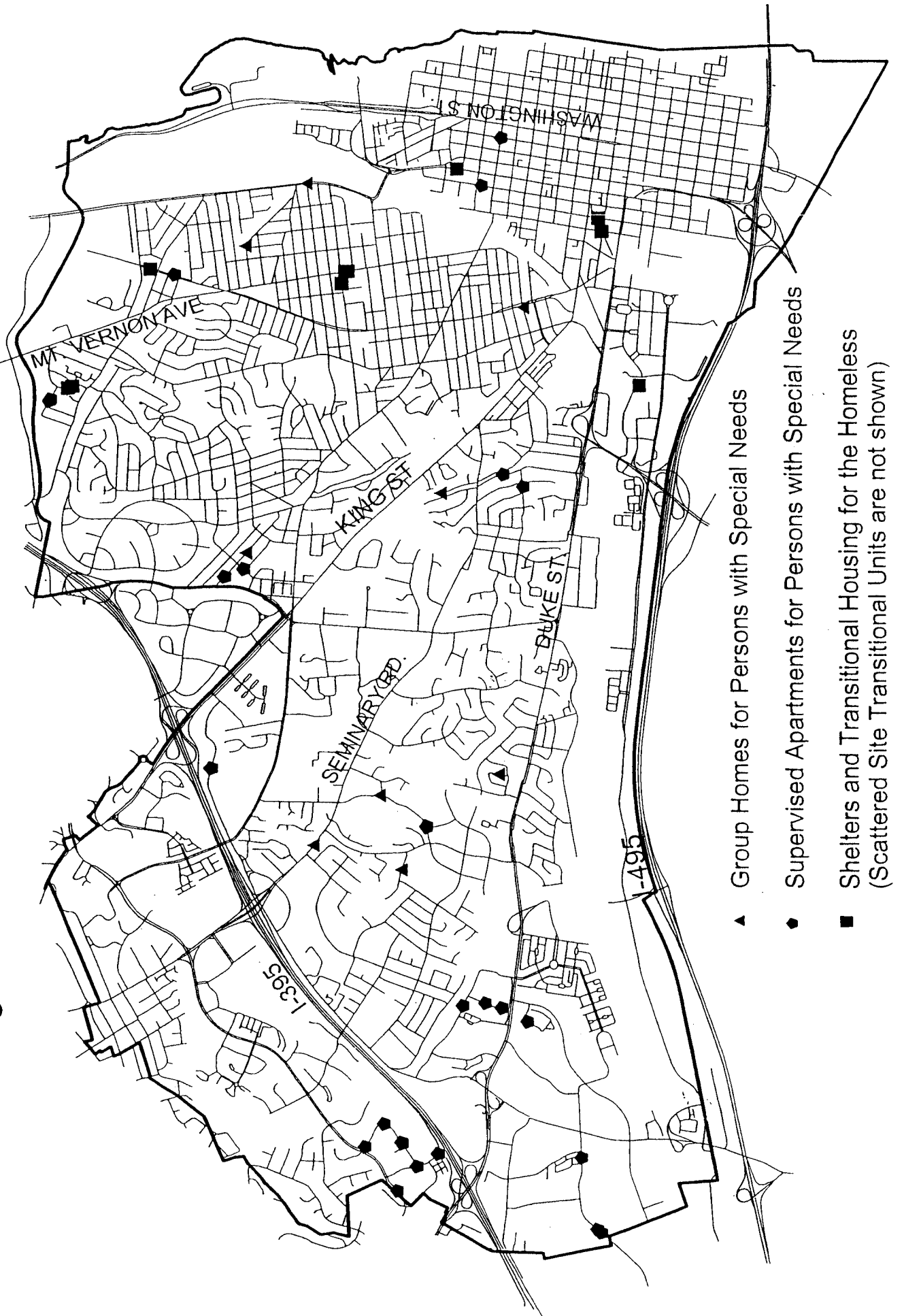
III.A. Institutional Structure and Inventory of Facilities and Services for Homeless Persons and Those Threatened with Homelessness

The public and private sectors of the Alexandria community, as exemplified by the Homeless Services Coordinating Committee, have formed a strong, unique partnership to implement the City's continuum of care for the homeless and at-risk populations. The total community effort includes City government and private non-profit homeless services and housing providers, religious organizations and institutions, charities and non-profit organizations, businesses, and individual citizens. Each have invested their efforts to address both the immediate and long-term needs of the population of homeless and persons at risk of homelessness.

As early as 1984, when the City was witnessing an increase in homelessness, the City Council of Alexandria adopted a Policy Statement on Homelessness which remains the cornerstone of the City's homeless strategy. This policy says, in part, that "the City of Alexandria accepts responsibility for providing leadership in the development of community-wide partnerships and strategies with the religious institutions and private organizations in order to address the needs of the homeless and to prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless."

Housing for the Homeless and Persons with Special Needs

Figure 6



Services and facilities currently offered through the City's continuum of care for persons who are homeless or threatened with homelessness are described below. Figure 6 above shows the locations of existing emergency shelters, group homes and transitional and supervised apartments. As required by HUD, the City has summarized its inventory of homeless facilities and services in HUD Table 1-A, which is available for review along with related information in Appendix II.

Prevention of Homelessness - The City's homeless prevention efforts focus on preventing homelessness by stabilizing families and single persons in their existing homes through coordinated financial interventions, housing counseling and support services. Local experience indicates that each family maintained in existing housing costs thousands of dollars less than a shelter stay and relocation costs. Though the City's primary homeless prevention initiatives are administered by the City's Department of Human Services (DHS), marketing activities, outreach, intake and evaluation are conducted by a variety of public and private agencies including the City's Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse (MH/MR/SA), as well as service private service providers and churches.

The City's primary homeless prevention programs currently include:

- ▶ Homeless Intervention Program (HIP) – HIP provides a combination of case management, housing counseling and financial assistance with rent/mortgage arrearage and with future rent/mortgage payments to families and single residents of the City facing immediate eviction or foreclosure due to financial circumstances beyond their control. To a lesser extent, this program also assists homeless persons in regaining permanent housing. Security deposit assistance may be provided if a household must relocate. In City FY 2004, this program assisted 147 households consisting of 324 persons.
- ▶ Emergency General Relief Program and Emergency Shelter Fund – The Emergency General Relief Program, which is funded with state monies, and the Emergency Shelter Fund, which is operated using local monies, provide assistance with up to two months of past due rent to households facing eviction due to circumstances beyond their control that can demonstrate the ability to manage future rent obligations. In City FY 2004, these programs assisted 374 households.

To supplement these programs, DHS solicits private donations from local charities to provide case-by-case assistance with eviction prevention and other housing needs. Partial rent payments to prevent eviction are also offered by a number of churches and non-profit organizations in the City. In addition, the Arlington-Alexandria Coalition for the Homeless (AACH), a transitional housing service provider, and Carpenter's Shelter, an emergency and transitional housing provider, offer aftercare services to former clients to prevent the reoccurrence of homelessness.

Outreach, Assessment and Supportive Services – Outreach and assessment services are an important component in the City of Alexandria's homeless services continuum of care, especially given the strong link between mental illness, substance abuse and homelessness. To

address the individual needs of homeless persons in the City, DHS and MH/MR/SA conduct outreach and assessment with unsheltered homeless persons on the street, at food distribution centers and at other service sites. In addition, DHS, MH/MR/SA, the private, non-profit Alexandria Community Services Board (ACSB) and the Alexandria Health Department offer outreach, assessment, counseling and case management services to homeless persons in the City in conjunction with emergency shelter providers as part of the delivery of emergency shelter services, enabling homeless persons with mental health, mental retardation and/or substance abuse problems to access needed services.

A full time homeless outreach worker from the City's Department of MH/MR/SA coordinates treatment services for sheltered homeless persons with mental health and/or substance abuse problems. In addition, staff at ACSB includes a psychological counselor to coordinate outreach services and intensive case management for homeless persons with mental illness and/or substance abuse disorders. Both staff members provide outreach to the street homeless population to begin the slow process of engagement. This is the first step in a lengthy process of building trust and a case management service relationship that can result in diagnosis, sobriety and appropriate forms of treatment.

David's Place, a drop-in center for the unsheltered homeless population operated by Carpenter's Shelter, offers daytime drop-in services in a non-intrusive setting to homeless men and women who cannot or choose not to utilize local residential shelters. This facility offers homeless men and women the opportunity to take care of basic needs by providing facilities to shower, do laundry, receive mail, make phone calls and to engage in support services designed to assist homeless persons with reintegration into society (including outreach and assessment services, life skills training, job mentoring, limited legal services and health care, and substance abuse counseling) on their own terms. During City FY 2004, David's Place served 244 members.

Alexandria addresses veterans' outreach needs through coordination between the two largest emergency shelters in the City, David's Place, and the Veterans Administration. A representative from the Veterans Administration visits Carpenter's Shelter/David's Place and the Alexandria Community Shelter at least weekly to provide information and referral to veteran residents.

Other services offered in the City to meet the individual needs of homeless persons include the Transitional Assistance Program (TAP) administered by DHS, which offers budget counseling, housing counseling and financial assistance to homeless persons residing in shelters or persons residing in overcrowded situations to help with the transition to affordable housing and the Eviction Assistance and Furniture Storage Program, which provides for the transportation and up to 60 days storage of the possessions of households that are being evicted and lack a suitable place to store their belongings. Homeless persons and those threatened with homelessness may also access an array of social service programs, including emergency assistance and food programs.

Emergency Shelter Services – There are currently three year-round non-specialized emergency shelters in the City, which offer a combined total of 161 shelter beds and provide shelter for homeless persons in conjunction with case management services to promote self-sufficiency and housing stability. These shelters include the City-owned Alexandria Community Shelter (ACS), which offers 65 beds to homeless singles, couples and families; the private, non-profit Carpenter's Shelter, which offers 80 beds to homeless singles and families; and the non-profit, faith-based ALIVE! House, which offers 16 beds to homeless singles, women and families with children.

An emergency winter hypothermia program is also offered in the City. Through this winter shelter program, which is coordinated by Carpenter's Shelter, shelters and local churches supplement the year-round shelter capacity with an additional 67 beds offered on a nightly basis between November and April to reduce the risk of freezing due to exposure for unsheltered homeless persons.

In addition to the emergency shelter facilities and services discussed above, targeted short-term shelter services are offered at the 14-bed Alexandria Women's Shelter, which is operated year-round by the City's Office on Women and provides temporary shelter for women and children escaping domestic abuse; and by Shelter Care, which is a private, non-profit 14-bed facility that houses children and youth from Alexandria and Arlington who come from homes that are considered dangerous and have been deemed by the Juvenile Court to be in need of supervision. Shelter Care currently provides bed space for 11 youth from Alexandria and three from Arlington.

All persons served by Alexandria's year-round emergency shelters receive comprehensive case management services designed to help overcome the crisis that resulted in homelessness. The process links public sector service providers with shelter staff and non-profits in formulating individual service plans intended to promote self-sufficiency. Services provided or arranged for may include fulfillment of basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter, provision of financial assistance, health care, substance abuse and mental health treatment services, housing counseling and transitional or permanent placement, parenting skills, remedial education and literacy training, money management and budgeting, child care, transportation, legal services, employment training, job development and placement and other supportive services.

Transitional Housing Programs - Transitional housing programs provide crucial financial assistance, as well as comprehensive supportive and case management services to help formerly homeless persons move towards independent living and housing stability. There are currently four non-specialized transitional housing programs in the City with service periods of at least 12 months that have a combined capacity of 63 single-person and family households. This capacity level includes 21 facility-based transitional housing units, 14 of which are operated by the non-profit Community Lodgings, Inc., two of which are operated by Carpenter's Shelter and seven of which are operated by the Salvation Army, as well as 40 tenant-based transitional slots, of which 20 are offered by AACH and 20 are offered through a City-funded program administered by the

non-profit Northern Virginia Family Service. The majority of transitional resources in the City support services for family rather than single-person households.

For persons with special needs, ACSB provides supportive transitional housing in two group homes, one of which serves eight men in recovery from substance abuse problems and one that serves four individuals who have co-occurring mental health and substance abuse problems. For information on supportive transitional housing not specifically reserved for homeless persons, see Section IV below.

The longer-term transitional housing programs described above are supplemented by a 120-day program for female ex-offenders transitioning from correctional facilities to the community offered by Guest House in a nine-bed group home setting. In addition, housing for up to 12 low-income homeless persons with HIV/AIDS is provided by the private, non-profit Wesley Housing Development Corporation through Agape House in Fairfax County. Agape House does not designate beds for citizens of Alexandria, but is open to Alexandria residents.

Each of the City's emergency shelters is accessible to persons with physical disabilities.

Permanent Housing Solutions – Homeless and formerly homeless households are offered case management and supportive services to help with the transition to permanent housing. Permanent affordable housing for this population is provided primarily through existing non-specialized subsidized rental programs for extremely low- and low-income households. For information on these programs, see Section II above.

For homeless persons with mental health, mental retardation and/or substance abuse problems who need ongoing supervised housing, the Alexandria Community Services Board operates three permanent supportive housing programs specifically for homeless persons. These programs include four condominium units for up to eight homeless individuals with mental illness; a two-unit duplex for up to seven homeless individuals with a co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse problems; and a 10-unit apartment building for up to 10 individuals with a serious mental illness operated in conjunction with three condominium units for family households with a member with severe mental illness. For information on permanent supportive housing not specifically reserved for homeless households, see Section IV below.

III.B. HOMELESS SERVICES - Needs and Strategic Plan

This section provides information on the housing and supportive services needs of persons in the City who are homeless or threatened with homelessness, as well as on the City's strategy for addressing these needs during the Consolidated Plan period.

III.B.1 Homeless Services Needs Assessment

Nature and Extent of Homelessness

Each year, the City's Homeless Services Coordinating Committee (HSCC) conducts a one-day point-in-time count and survey of the homeless population in Alexandria. Data is collected through surveys submitted by each homeless facility in the City (emergency shelters, transitional housing programs and housing programs for homeless persons with special needs), as well as by volunteers who visit sites where services are provided to homeless persons and areas of the City in which unsheltered homeless persons are known to congregate (e.g., parks, under bridges).

HSCC conducted its most recent point-in-time count of Alexandria's homeless population on January 26, 2005. A total of 465 homeless persons (including 32 persons in permanent supportive housing programs) were identified by Alexandria's 2005 point-in-time count. Eighty individuals were identified as unsheltered. An additional 65 individuals were in the Winter Shelter hypothermia program as no other shelter options were available and would have been considered unsheltered at any other time of year. Ninety-one individuals were identified as chronically homeless.

The January 2005 count revealed a continuing need for transitional housing and permanent housing for single adults. Outreach volunteers suspected that in addition to the 39 individuals assessed through point-in-time interviews as appropriate for a Safe Haven facility (which provides shelter for homeless individuals with serious mental illness and/or a co-occurring substance abuse problem who are unable to benefit from standard emergency, transition and/or permanent supportive housing programs) many of the chronic (see definition under "Chronic Homelessness and Homeless Subpopulations" below) and unsheltered population would also have been deemed appropriate if they had consented to a screening assessment (i.e., they would have been identified as having a serious mental illness and/or substance abuse problem, which may prevent them from benefitting from standard housing programs).

Homeless Services Gaps Analysis

Estimates of the overall need for services provided in the continuum of care for homeless persons and those threatened with homelessness in the City, as well as any gaps in the current inventory of services (i.e., where existing service levels may not meet demand), are described below. As required by HUD, the City has summarized its estimated needs and gaps analysis information in HUD Table 1-A. This table and related information required by HUD are available for review in Appendix II.

Homeless Prevention - Evictions resulting from non-payment of rent are a primary cause of emergency shelter placements in the City. Renter households paying more than 50% of their income for rent, those who are overcrowded and living with friends or relatives, and those with special needs are at the highest risk for homelessness. A crisis situation such as illness or loss of a job leads to the inability to pay rent. Persons with special needs such as mental illness,

developmental disabilities, substance abuse problems or HIV/AIDS are also at higher risk of homelessness. Persons with special needs often have limited incomes due to their disability and require not only affordable housing but also supportive housing and services in order to live independently.

Prevention services are cost-effective, help to preserve families, reduce the emotional trauma of losing a home and reduce additional financial impacts that may be incurred by persons or families entering shelter (e.g., storage fees for possessions, security and utility deposits, and relocation money).

In 2004, prevention and intervention assistance was provided to 521 households through programs administered by the City government (HIP, Emergency General Relief and Emergency Shelter Fund). The City expects the level of need to continue at this rate or higher.

Outreach, Assessment and Supportive Services - A major barrier to service and treatment for many homeless persons has been the individual's unwillingness to be identified as needing mental health or substance abuse services. Identification and engagement of such individuals is a critical first step in the continuum of care and is best achieved through aggressive outreach to persons in shelter settings, feeding sites and meal programs, combined with a passive approach that allows the special needs homeless to engage services on their own terms.

The number of unsheltered homeless persons and persons identified as chronically homeless (see definition under "Chronic Homelessness and Homeless Subpopulations" below) in Alexandria has contributed to the need for additional staff to provide outreach, assessment and supportive services.

Emergency Shelter - The most urgent need of homeless persons is a sufficient number of secure, safe and sanitary emergency shelter beds available to address the immediate crisis of finding shelter from the elements. Temporary emergency shelter services are most effective when counseling and supportive services are available to help with the move towards self-sufficiency and into permanent housing. Case management must be targeted to help shelter residents overcome barriers to self-sufficiency. Supportive services include financial assistance, budget counseling, continuing education, employment training and job development, child care, parenting skills training and housing counseling.

The City is currently in a favorable position with three non-specialized year-round permanent shelters that provide a total of 161 beds and the seasonal Winter Shelter program that provides 67 additional beds during the coldest months of the year.

Individuals - At the time of the 2005 point-in-time count, there were 72 year-round emergency shelter beds and 67 seasonal beds for individuals. There were 201 single men or women in need of emergency shelter (which includes the number of single homeless persons who were in shelter, as well as the number found to be unsheltered at the time of the count), indicating a gap of 62 beds on that night. Many of the homeless single men and women were

considered appropriate for a Safe Haven program; that is, they were either diagnosed as having a mental health problem, possibly with a co-occurring substance abuse problem or based on the assessment of a case manager they met HUD's definition of chronic homelessness (see definition under "Chronic Homelessness and Homeless Subpopulations" below), which contributed to their inability to conform to standard emergency shelter, transitional housing and/or supportive housing requirements. Interviews with these individuals indicated a need for 85 emergency shelter beds, 54 transitional housing beds, and 23 permanent supportive housing beds, and 39 save haven beds.

Families - At the time of the 2005 point-in-time count, there were 99 year-round emergency shelter beds for homeless persons in families and there were 78 persons in families who were homeless (which includes the number of persons in families in emergency shelter and the number found to be unsheltered at the time of the count, as well as the number of persons in families turned away from shelter in the preceding month) indicating that bed capacity was sufficient on that day. Interviews with these families indicated a need for 18 emergency shelter units and 18 transitional housing units.

The City currently has a substantial number of non-specialized emergency shelter beds for singles and family households; therefore, general expansion of emergency shelter facilities is not planned. However, as discussed below, the City intends to expand permanent housing for single homeless persons in order to reduce the overall number of homeless persons in Alexandria.

Transitional Housing - For homeless households unable to secure affordable permanent housing, the best alternative is transitional housing. The 12- to 24-month duration of a transitional program offers the temporary financial support and time needed for households to improve self-sufficiency skills and earnings potential.

The following estimates of the number of homeless persons in both single-person and family households in need of transitional housing, as well as the estimate of transitional housing need for homeless persons with special needs, are based on data collected in connection with the HSCC's point-in-time count. The inventory of available transitional housing is based on current capacities.

Individuals - At the time of the 2005 point-in-time count, there were 39 transitional housing placements available for single-person households (including transitional housing for homeless persons with special needs) and at the time of the 2005 point-in-time count there were 39 homeless single men or women in need of transitional housing (which includes all single-person households in transitional housing, as well as all those in emergency shelter or who were unsheltered who were considered to be likely candidates for transitional housing at the time of the count), indicating a no gap on that day for transitional housing placements. Interviews with these individuals indicated a need for 39 permanent supportive housing beds.

Families - At the time of the 2005 point-in-time count, there were 25 transitional housing placements for family households (including transitional housing for homeless persons with

special needs) and there were 24 homeless families in need of transitional housing (which includes all family households in transitional housing, as well as all those in emergency shelter at the time of the count), indicating a no gap on that day for transitional housing placements. Interviews with these families indicated a need for the 25 transitional housing units.

Homeless Persons with Special Needs - At the time of the January 2005 point-in-time count, there were 12 persons with special needs in need of transitional housing. There are currently 12 transitional housing placements for homeless persons with special needs, indicating no gap for transitional housing placements for this population on that day.

Permanent Supportive Housing - Persons with a serious and persistent mental illness, mental retardation and/or substance abuse problems generally require an extensive array of services. This can include the need for housing and supportive services such as mental health and/or substance abuse treatment as well as intensive case management. Persons with dual mental health and substance abuse diagnoses face even greater challenges and comprise a significant portion of the homeless population.

The following analysis of the number of homeless persons with special needs in both single-person and family households in need of permanent supportive housing is based on data collected in connection with the HSCC's point-in-time count.

Individuals - As of January 2005, there were 25 permanent supportive housing placements for single-person households with special needs and 22 homeless single men or women in need of such housing (which includes all single-persons in emergency or transitional housing considered to be likely candidates for permanent supportive housing), indicating a no gap on that day in permanent supportive housing placements for homeless persons. In interviews with these individuals indicated a need for 22 permanent supportive housing units for families.

Families - As of January 2005, there were 3 permanent supportive housing placements for family households with special needs and 3 homeless family households in need of such housing (which includes all family households in emergency or transitional housing considered to be likely candidates for permanent supportive housing), indicating no gap in permanent supportive housing placements for homeless families on this day.

In Alexandria, single homeless persons have greater need than family households for permanent supportive housing. For a general discussion of permanent supportive housing in the City, see Section IV below.

Permanent Housing Solutions - Permanent affordable housing is a critical component in the continuum of care if the City is to reduce homelessness rather than manage the problem through emergency shelter and short-term programs and services. The point-in-time count reveals a high number of single homeless persons in the City. Table F above indicates that there are few market rate rental units affordable to single-person households with incomes at or below HUD's extremely low-income limit (currently \$40,600). The HSCC has determined that homeless

singles with incomes at or below HUD's extremely low-income limit, particularly those with mental health and/or substance abuse problems, have substantial need for non-specialized affordable permanent housing options.

For more information on general permanent affordable housing options for extremely low- and low-income households, see Section II above.

Chronic Homelessness and Homeless SubPopulations - The need for emergency shelter, case management and comprehensive supportive services, transitional and affordable permanent housing are even more severe for homeless persons who have special needs. This group includes persons with serious mental illness or developmental disabilities and/or who have substance abuse problems. Outreach is often required to identify this subpopulation that frequently have not come to terms with their illness and are reluctant to seek services or are service-resistant. Engagement in a non-threatening manner, as previously described, is required to complete assessments and recommend appropriate courses of treatment. Sub-populations may also require some level of supervision in a permanent supportive housing environment to live as independently as possible.

HUD is in the process of reviewing its definition of chronic homelessness; currently, however, an individual is considered to be a chronically homeless person if he/she is an unaccompanied disabled individual who has been continuously homeless for over one year or has had at least three episodes of homelessness in a four year period. Of all homeless persons in the City, 91 individuals have been identified as chronically homeless. At the time of the 2005 point-in-time count, 43 of these individuals were unsheltered. Often, such persons go unsheltered due to their inability to comply with the requirements of standard emergency, transitional and supportive housing programs.

Persons fleeing domestic violence, homeless youth and persons diagnosed with HIV/AIDS and their families require more protective surroundings in emergency shelter. These particular sub-populations require counseling and support to cope with physical and mental abuse and medical care for the ongoing management of disease.

The following table shows need for homeless sub-populations in terms of the number of unsheltered homeless persons who have been identified by service providers as fitting into one of the subpopulations.

<i>Sub-Population</i>	<i>Sheltered</i>	<i>Unsheltered</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chronically Homeless	48	43	91
Seriously Mentally Ill	17	5	22
Chronic Substance Abuse	37	29	66
Veterans	9	1	10
Persons with HIV/AIDS	0	2	2
Victims of Domestic Violence	1	0	1
Youth	0	0	0

III.B.2 Strategic Plan for Persons who are Homeless or Threatened with Homelessness

As required by HUD, the City has completed HUD Table 1-A, which is a housing gaps analysis for the homeless and special needs populations of the City of Alexandria and HUD Table 1-C, which summarizes the City's Consolidated Plan specific objectives. These tables and related information are available for review in Appendix II.

Goals and Outcomes

General Goals - The City's general goals related to the needs of homeless persons and those threatened with homelessness are to:

- Provide programs and services to prevent homelessness;
- Provide programs and services to address the individual needs of homeless individuals and families;
- Provide emergency shelter facilities;
- Provide transitional housing;
- Provide transitional and permanent supportive housing for homeless families and individuals; and
- Assist homeless individuals and families in securing permanent housing.

Specific Objectives - Within the general parameters of these goals, the City has established the following specific objectives for homeless persons and those threatened with homelessness.

- Provide a Safe Haven facility to shelter homeless persons with mental illness and possibly a co-occurring substance abuse problem, including the chronically homeless, who are unable to conform to standard emergency shelter, transitional housing and supportive housing programs;

- Provide 21 facility-based and 40 tenant-based transitional housing placements per year;
- Identify resources to increase transitional housing capacity to former caseload levels by adding 2 placement options; and
- Develop permanent affordable housing for single adults with incomes at or below HUD's extremely low-income limit (e.g., single room occupancy or SRO style housing).

Outcomes - Outcomes expected to result from various activities undertaken to achieve the City's goals and objectives related to the needs of homeless persons and those threatened with homelessness include housing stability and increased average incomes for assisted households. For more information on expected outcomes and outcome measures, please refer to the City FY 2006 Action Plan in Section VII below or to the relevant annual Action Plan update.

Five-Year Strategies for the Homeless and Those Threatened with Homelessness

As described above, the City utilizes a Continuum of Care system to serve those who are homeless or threatened with homelessness. The following strategies will be implemented as part of the Continuum of Care to promote the City's general goals and specific objectives for persons in the City who are homeless or threatened with homelessness:

- City government and private providers will continue to offer programs and services designed to prevent homelessness;
- City government and private providers will continue to offer outreach, assessment and supportive services;
- City government and/or private providers will seek resources to add 1.5 FTE to mental health outreach;
- ARHA will continue to offer affordable permanent housing opportunities to extremely low and low-income households;
- Public and/or private entities will implement the Ten-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness (see Appendix VI); and
- City government and/or private providers will continue to offer transitional and permanent supportive housing for homeless persons.

Use of Available Resources

The following resources are expected to be available in the City during the Consolidated Plan period to promote goals and objectives for homeless persons and those threatened with homelessness:

- Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) - Federal monies to support shelter programs;
- Supportive Housing Program (SHP) - Federal monies to support housing programs for homeless persons;
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) - Federal monies to support homeless services;
- City General Fund - City monies to support homeless services;

-
- Community Partnership Fund - Funding initiative supported with City General Fund to support human service activities;
 - State Homeless Resource Program - State monies to support homeless services;
 - Shelter Support Grant Program - State monies to support shelter activities;
 - Virginia Department of Social Services - State monies to support services for victims of domestic violence;
 - Child Care for the Homeless Program - State monies to support childcare services for the homeless; and
 - Private Monies - Donations from private sources including the United Way, foundations and individual donors to support homeless services.

Support for Homeless Services Applications by Other Entities

The City would support funding applications to maintain existing levels of service for homeless persons and those threatened with homelessness, as well as new initiatives specifically identified in the Consolidated Plan, Action Plans and/or Ten-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness, subject to City Council approval of specific locations for any new facilities. Applications to increase service levels or to add new services not addressed in the Consolidated Plan, Action Plans and/or Ten-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness would require City Council approval.